

FOR RENT: Furnished houses, four to ten rooms from \$25 to \$200 per month, according to size and furnishings. E. E. Pascoe, real estate, loans and insurance, 110 N. Center st., opposite Hotel Adams.

# THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

\$300 CASH: Buys the equity in a 6 room frame house with bath and electric lights. Large screen room. Balance \$300 at 8 per cent. Location close in. E. E. Pascoe, 110 N. Center street.

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

10 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1905.

10 PAGES

VOL. XV. NO. 305

## A BETTER JOB

Gov. Brodie, Asst. Chief of Records and Pension Office

## WITH A MAJOR'S RANK

A Clause in the Army Appropriation Bill Passed by the House Yesterday Hastened What Was Intended to Be Done Later.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Alexander O. Brodie of Arizona to be assistant chief of the records and pension office, with the rank of major. Mr. Brodie is now governor of Arizona. His term as governor does not expire until July 1, 1906. There is an interesting story behind the nomination of Governor Brodie to be assistant chief of the record and pension office. Major Edward S. Fowler of New York was appointed to that office last August, and his nomination has been before the senate for several weeks without final action. It had been the intention of the president to appoint Governor Brodie to the office next May, when it would become vacant by the promotion of the incumbent to the grade of lieutenant colonel by the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Tweeddale, of the military secretary's department. That plan was abandoned, however, because of a provision in the army appropriation bill now before the house to the effect that the office of assistant chief of the record and pension office shall be abolished with the next vacancy. In order, therefore, to provide for Governor Brodie in that office, it became necessary for the president to withdraw the name of Major Fowler and substitute that of Mr. Brodie.

The latter is a personal friend of the president and served with him in the Rough Rider regiment during the Spanish war. He is now governor of the territory of Arizona. Although still unconfirmed, Major Fowler has acted as assistant chief of the record and pension office since August, 1904.

The first word of the nomination of Governor Brodie came in a brief Associated Press dispatch yesterday afternoon. The governor said last night that he was very much surprised, especially that any action should have been taken at this time. It is said by a friend close to the governor that he had made no application for this or any other position. It was also said that the president had expressed his desire to give the governor a better position than the chief executiveship of this territory.

It will be remembered that The Republican announced early last fall that soon after the first of the year Governor Brodie would be given a better position than that he now occupies. That information was more or less author-

itative though the nature of the honor to be selected for him was not known. His name some time after that was connected with the office of commissioner of pensions, the Mexican embassy, an army paymaster generalship and an important consulate.

The announcement of his nomination yesterday revives conjecture regarding his successor. It was stated two weeks ago by a man who is supposed to be on the inside that the governorship was within the reach of Judge Kent, and that in the event he did not want the place Secretary Nichols would be the first consideration. Rumor made Hon. B. A. Fowler a likely choice, and among other Arizonians who it was thought might succeed to the place were Colonel J. H. McClintock and Editor Leonard of the Clifton Copper Era. But whoever may be his successor, his identity will be quickly disclosed.

### TAKING LAND OUT OF ENTRY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The interior department has temporarily withdrawn from entry fourteen townships, embracing 322,560 acres of public lands, in Las Cruces, N. M., and two townships, embracing 96,080 acres, in the Lakeview, Ore., land district.

## WHY POGUE WAS FIRED

He Was Unable to Fill Two Positions Satisfactorily.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Postmaster General Wynne has advised Representative Ball of Texas, who recently asked for the department's reason for removing Oscar Pogue as postmaster at Blum, Texas, that Pogue had received a position as president of the National Association of Fourth-Class Postmasters, with a salary of \$1,000 a year, and that he came to Washington last November and remained several weeks during the session of congress, presumably in the interest of the association. The department felt that he could not be attending to his duties as postmaster.

## NEW MEXICAN DESPERADO

Killed Yesterday in a Fight With Officers at Folsom.

Trinidad, Col., Jan. 20.—Word was received here tonight that a man named Nevins, an alleged horse thief and member of the noted band which operated in New Mexico, was shot and killed at Folsom, N. M., today by Deputy Sheriff Thomas.

Nevins was in Trinidad last night, after being pursued by two officers from New Mexico, representing the stockmen's association of Union county, and left here on a freight train. He was followed by the officers on a morning passenger train. When overtaken by Thomas today Nevins offered fight and was killed in the encounter.

## THE DOUBLE EGG

Senator Bate's Description of Joint Statehood Bill

## IT WAS HASTILY HATCHED

Senator McCreary in a Speech Against the Measure Alluding to the Opposition to It in Both Territories Pronounced It a New Force Bill.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The statehood bill and fur seal indemnity bill again divided the attention of the senate today and both again went over without action. Mr. Fulton spoke in support of the indemnity bill, and Messrs. McCreary and Bate in opposition to the statehood measure.

Immediately after the senate was called to order today President pro tem Frye laid before it a telegram from the governor of New Mexico transmitting a memorial by the legislature of that territory protesting against the union of New Mexico and Arizona in one state and urging admission of New Mexico as a state according to its present boundaries. One of the reasons urged for the admission was the fact that New Mexico supplied more than half of the members of the regiment of Rough Riders, commanded during the Spanish war by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

When the consideration of the statehood bill was resumed Mr. McCreary spoke on that measure. He announced his advocacy of separate statehood for the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as they are now constituted. Commenting on the memorial of New Mexican legislature presented in the senate today, he said that it appeared that the people of that territory were about as unanimous in their opposition as were the people of Arizona.

"Hence," he said, "the pending bill must be considered in the light of a force bill, distasteful alike to all in both territories."

Mr. Bate opposed in vigorous language the consolidation plan. Declaring that the union was not desired. He said: "This double territorial egg was laid by the chairman of the house committee on territories and, upon the report of his committee, was hatched in two and a half hours, the shortest period of gestation known to biological history."

Before Mr. Bate concluded the senate went into executive session and adjourned.

### THE ANTI-MILES AMENDMENT.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house of representatives today passed the army appropriation bill after voting by a large majority to incorporate in it an amendment providing that hereafter retired army officers assigned to the militia of several states shall not receive any pay and allowances to exceed those of major.

The Indian appropriation was considered for the remainder of the day;

but was not concluded when the house adjourned until tomorrow.

### PEACE BEING ARRANGED.

Likelihood of a Pennsylvania Strike is Lessening.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20.—The strike of the freight train men in the employment of the Pennsylvania railroad east of Pittsburgh and Erie, has been delayed if not entirely averted by the presence of Grand Master Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in this city. There appears to be a better feeling on both sides tonight and, although the situation has not materially changed, it is less acute than when First Vice Grand Master Lee, having exhausted all his efforts to effect an amicable settlement of the differences, hastily summoned Mr. Morrissey from Cleveland.

At today's conference of General Manager Atterbury and Mr. Morrissey, the situation was again gone over. No new propositions were made and the situation stands practically as it was but the conference will be resumed tomorrow with the likelihood of a settlement.

## THE RUSSIAN DISORDERS

Growth of the Strike Surprising to the Government.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—With the Russian capital seemingly on the verge of an incipient revolution, thousands of workmen are parading the streets, agitators and fanatics sowing seeds of disorder, half the city in darkness and without fire protection owing to walk-outs, the situation was hourly growing more tense tonight when the authorities decided to adopt energetic measures to preserve order, prevent rioting and overawe the violent minded, at the same time seeking to placate the striking workmen by offering satisfaction of their demands in so far as they are just and reasonable, thus acting with combined firmness and moderation.

The government tonight augmented the garrison of St. Petersburg with 2500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry from Tarko Selo and filled the streets with heavy patrols of soldiers.

The refusal to permit a delegation of workmen to present a petition to Emperor Nicholas at Tarko Selo has made it known that the great demonstration planned for Sunday with its unlimited possibilities for an outbreak, will not be permitted to take place. At the same time, acting in conjunction with a conference with employers, it has been determined to offer a concession in terms of employment, which the employers declare a great majority of the workmen will be inclined to accept if they are guaranteed protection from the more violent factions.

Late tonight, it was reported that Father Copon, leader of the workmen had been quietly spirited away from his body guard and taken into custody, in furtherance of a plan to disorganize the elements that are threatening the peace of St. Petersburg.

The authorities believe that by these steps they have the situation well in

Continued on Page 2.

## THE DEFENDANT

Senator Smoot Himself Takes the Stand

## HE'S A REPUBLICAN FIRST

He Has Forgotten the Endowment Ceremony—The Church Had Nothing to Do With His Candidacy and Could Not Influence Him Now.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Reed Smoot was put on the stand in his own defense today in the investigation of the protests against the senator retaining his seat in the senate. A majority of the committee on privileges and elections has been attending the hearing, but when it was announced that Senator Smoot would testify the absentees were sent for. No previous announcement had been made but the senator had not long been under examination, before the doors of the committee room were filled and the passage ways were kept open with difficulty.

A. S. Worthington, of counsel for the defense, was closeted with the senator throughout the morning. He was late in arriving at the capitol, but stated that the expected witnesses having failed to appear he had decided to examine the senator at once in order not to lose a day. He conducted the direct examination. Senator Smoot was in Salt Lake City in 1862. His father and mother are both dead. His mother was a plural wife. Concerning his own family he said he was married Sept. 18, 1864, and has but one wife. They have six children. He said that at the time of his marriage, he did not take the Endowment oath, but that in 1883 he had gone through the Endowment House at the request of his father, for the benefit of the latter's health. He testified to his disapproval of that act and that he did not care much about taking the ceremony.

Senator Smoot said he had been engaged in the mercantile business most of his life. The only office in the church that he has held other than that of apostle was counselor to the president of the Utah stake of Zion and he declared that he had taken no oaths of any character when he became counselor nor had he taken any oath when he became an apostle.

Mr. Worthington asked Senator Smoot about the Endowment ceremony and he testified: "I could not give it if I wanted to."

"Because I have no distinct recollection of the ceremony."

Mr. Worthington read what witnesses have alleged to be the "oath of the Utah stake of Zion" and asked Senator Smoot if there was anything of that character in the ceremony.

"There was not."

"Was there anything of vengeance upon this generation?"

"No, sir."

"Was there anything about avenging the blood of Joseph Smith?"

"There was not. And it would have been very strange if he had taken his people to avenge his blood when he was alive."

"Was there anything in the ceremony which would affect your loyalty to your country?"

"There was not."

"How came you to be a candidate for senator?"

"Well, I had been rather active in politics before a division was made on party lines. I took the leading papers of both national parties, and at first believed myself to be a democrat, but as I studied politics, I found myself gradually drifting to the principles of the republican party and joined that party when the division came."

The senator explained in detail his interest in political affairs. He said that in 1893 his political friends in Provo, most of them non-Mormons, asked him to run either for governor or for the United States senate.

"I told them," he said, "that I did not care to run for office until I could get our country in the right political column, and that when that time came I should like to go to the senate. We organized and carried Utah for the republican party in 1900. I announced my candidacy for the United States senate in 1902. Of course, I know of the rule which required me to ask the president of the church if I could run."

Here Mr. Worthington interrupted and asked him to explain this rule. Senator Smoot replied that it referred only to officials of the church and amounted simply to a leave of absence from church duties. He said he went first to the presidency, while it was sitting in one of its regular meetings, and formally made application for a leave. He told the presidency that if elected he would require a leave of absence so as not to interfere with his duties as a senator.

"That consent was given me some time early in May and I announced my candidacy May 19, 1902," continued the senator, "and I immediately began to organize my forces for a campaign."

"Do you mean, to organize the republican forces or your church friends?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"The republicans, most assuredly," was the reply.

"Was the Mormon church a factor in politics in your candidacy for the senate?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"Not in the least. No more than the Presbyterian or Methodist churches. No man or woman can say that I ever asked them to vote the republican ticket because I was an apostle. Whatever I did to promote my candidacy was based upon republican arguments alone."

"Did any one ever attempt to influence you or dictate to you in your politics?"

"Not in any way. I would not permit it."

"Is the leave of absence received by you a church endorsement of your candidacy?"

"Not at all, and the people do not so regard it."

"If the president of the church should ask you to vote according to his wishes, what would be your attitude?"

"I would vote as I believed for the best interests of the country."

"What would be your position if the president of the church should attempt to influence your vote as a senator?"

"I would not submit to it for a minute."

"What was the state of your knowledge regarding the polygamous relations of Joseph F. Smith up to the time he testified before this commission?"

"I knew that he had more than one wife, but I knew nothing of his manner of living."

"Witnesses have testified that the statement of President Smith took the people by surprise. What was your feeling as regards to that?"

"I was surprised at the number of children born in his families since the manifesto, but not surprised at all as to the number of his wives."

"What was the state of your knowledge concerning the family relations of the other apostles?"

The senator explained that he had not an intimate acquaintance with the families of the other apostles at the time he became an apostle in 1900. When asked about their general reputations, and whether he had made any protest against those reputed to be living in polygamous relations, he said that the government of the United States had accepted the existing conditions. He said that there had been no prosecutions and that the attitude of the people was that of toleration. He declared that the people felt that the best, and in fact, the only way to settle conditions was to let the polygamists die off. Mr. Worthington asked if that sentiment of toleration extended to plural marriages which have occurred since the manifesto.

"Oh, not at all," replied the senator earnestly. "I don't believe there is a good citizen of Utah who would condone even plural marriages."

"What action did you take to put a stop to the polygamous relations of the other apostles?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"None at all. I never thought of it any more than any other citizen would have done."

Interest in the Smoot investigation was stirred today by the unexpected determination to put Senator Smoot on the stand in his own behalf, without waiting for the other witnesses now en route from Utah. The senator was under direct and cross-examination all day and frankly answered most of the questions asked. He appeared to make a favorable impression on the members of the committee. At 4:30 an adjournment was taken out of consideration for the witness, who has been suffering from indigestion for several weeks.

## YAVAPAI SUPERVISORS

Their Appeal in United Verde Tax Case Ordered Dismissed.

Prescott, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The board of supervisors of Yavapai county today adopted a resolution dismissing the appeal heretofore taken to the supreme court of the territory from the decision of Judge Sloan of the district court in the celebrated tax controversy between the United Verde Copper company and the county.

Two years ago the United Verde objected to the assessment of its property, and the board entered into a compromise with the company whereby a reduction of about \$14,000 was made in the amount of taxes to be paid on the assessment. District Attorney Clark protested against the compromise, and sued out a writ of certiorari from the district court, thus bringing the proceedings of the supervisors into court for review. Upon the hearing of that writ Judge Sloan decided that the compromise was illegally made. Thereupon the board of supervisors appealed to the supreme court. Meanwhile, at the last election, two new members of the board of supervisors were elected, and this board is "against" the United Verde to the extent of believing that the compromise made by the former board should not have been made and that the board acted against the county's interests in appealing from the certiorari proceeding and seeking to have the compromise upheld.

The board this evening telegraphed Attorney General Kibbey, authorizing him to dismiss the appeal in the supreme court tomorrow. If the appeal is dismissed, the practical effect will be to place the county in a position to collect the disputed \$14,000 in back taxes.

### WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Forecast for Arizona: Fair, Saturday and Sunday.

## DECAPITATION

Legislature Runs Blue Pen-cil Through Attaches' List

## THE TAXPAYERS' ROAR

Shook the Third Floor of the Capitol Building—Resolutions of Appointments Rescinded by Both Houses Without a Dissenting Vote.

With the legislature it is either a feast or a famine in the matter of clerks. Night before last there were so many clerks that there was one for each member and then some. The sun cast his setting beams last night on an almost clerkless house.

The council on Thursday night had a tolerably full complement of attaches and had a list containing as many as the house already had. It was surmised that the list would be made public yesterday.

But, as The Republican announced yesterday morning, preparations began to be made for the setting up of a guillotine and selections were going to be made for victims destined to decapitation. Early in the council session a resolution was introduced by Mr. Roemer for the rescinding of a resolution adopted on the second day of the session, providing for the appointment of seventeen committee clerks and a great many other assistants and other attaches. The purpose of the resolution of Mr. Roemer was to cancel everything that had been done in the business of the clerkships and leave it all to be gone over again.

What had been regarded at first by the general public as a joke had been taken by some kicking taxpayers seriously, and the roar they set up was alarming.

The Roemer resolution was passed unanimously and sent to the house. The subject was at once taken up by the house in caucus, and before noon the whole matter had been gone over. While the proceedings of the caucus have not been divulged, it was learned that it was agreed that nine of the committee clerks would have to wait until the next session.

The caucus was resumed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but the full result of it was not made known, and there is in consequence a great feeling of suspension in the air among the clerks and other holders of appointive positions, from the pages and assistant pages upward.

In the meantime the council had been doing some caucusing in an informal sort of way. It had, however, come to no other conclusion than to start over again. Its future course would be determined in a large measure by the action of the house.

When the house was reconvened at 3 o'clock Mr. Bailey introduced a resolution rescinding all action taken by the house in the matter of the appointment of clerks. The attention of the house was called to the circumstance that there was at that time before the house a council concurrent resolution of precisely the same tenor. The council resolution was taken up and adopted without dissent, after which the resolution of Mr. Bailey was adopted. Mr. Bailey then introduced another resolution cancelling the appointment of all the clerks who had been appointed under the resolution which had just been rescinded. That resolution was adopted, and the house found itself without clerks or other attaches. But this state of things could not be permitted, and Mr. Bailey came forward with another resolution for the appointment of four of the attaches who had just been dismissed: Joe P. Dillon, chief clerk; F. L. Burns, sergeant-at-arms; George Hunt, watchman, and M. Greenleaf, messenger. This resolution was adopted and the appointees were brought forward and sworn in. They will no doubt be left now in undisturbed possession of their offices.

Mr. Bailey's stock of resolutions, however, was not yet exhausted. He brought forward another, providing for a messenger and clerk for the governor, each at \$5 a day. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment placing the salary at not more than \$4 a day, and then Mr. Wilson proceeded to say what he thought of the extravagance which he had been witnessing, and which he characterized as an outrage. No clerk or messenger that the governor could select would be worth so much money. Mr. Wilson did not believe that any clerk ought to draw a bigger salary than the members. The members had left their occupations at home and were attending to their legislative duties at loss and inconvenience. The clerks and candidates for clerks had left nothing behind them; they had not been invited to come to the capital, and none of them could earn nearly so much in any other occupation as it was proposed to pay them now.

A vote was taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment, which was lost by 16 to 7.

Continued on Page 10.

## To Have Or Not To Have

Very likely we have the best assortment of Indian blankets in Arizona. The coarse heavy natural wool, the heavy hard twist wool, bulk yarn wool and the fine Germantown yarn in all designs.

We have Indian Baskets Representing 20 Different Tribes

All for sale at market price.



## OUR CLAIM

We do not claim to be the only curio in the U. S. that has old bayetta blankets for sale, but we do claim that our bayetta blankets are genuine. That's all.

The Curio IN THE OLD MISSION BUILDING JEFFERSON AND SECOND AVENUE

## ROOFS! ROOFS!

Have Them Put On By D. H. BURTIS, 15 E. Washington And You Will Not Have Any LEAKY ROOFS.

Fish . . . Game . . . Steaks COFFEE AL'S FORD HOTEL AND BAR

## UNION BANK AND TRUST CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$100,000.00. 30 N. CENTER ST. J. L. McDowell, Cashier. Officers and directors: W. F. Mich, president; Dr. J. M. Sweetnam, vice president; Geo. H. N. Lührs, treasurer; D. Nicholson, auditor; F. L. Blumer, secretary; A. J. Edwards, attorney; Harry Kay, Director. We conduct a general banking business. 4 per cent interest on time deposits.

## THE PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK

PHOENIX, ARIZONA. Paid-up Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$75,000.00. E. B. GAGE, President. R. B. BURMESTER, Assistant Cashier. H. J. McCLEUNG, Cashier. Steel-lined Vault and Safe Deposit Boxes, General Bank Business. Drafts on all principal cities of the world. DIRECTORS: E. B. Gage, W. F. Mich, F. M. Murphy, D. M. Ferry, R. N. Fredericks, L. H. Chalmers, F. T. Akrie, George N. Gage, H. J. McCleung.

## THE PRESCOTT NATIONAL BANK

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA. Paid-up Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$50,000. F. M. MURPHY, President. MORRIS GOLDWATER, Vice President. R. N. FREDERICKS, Cashier. W. C. BRANDON, Assistant Cashier. Steel-lined Vault and Safe Deposit Boxes, General Bank Business. Drafts on all principal cities of the world. DIRECTORS: F. M. Murphy, E. B. Gage, Morris Goldwater, J. A. C. Herndon, F. G. Brecht, D. M. Ferry, R. N. Fredericks. Long Distance Telephone No. 52.

## Casa Loma

## ... Hotel ...

TEMPE, ARIZONA

Sets the best meal in the United States for the money. Write for monthly rates.

## PHOENIX American Ostrich Farm



Boas, Plumes, Pom-poms, Tips, etc., at Producers' Prices. Bronze Ash Trays, Fancy Napkin Rings, Paper Cutters, etc.

CAPITOL ADDITION. At End of Washington St. Car Line.

## FOR RENT

Some large furnished and unfurnished houses. Also 80 acres of grain land near town under Maricopa canal.

## E. J. BENNETT

Real Estate, Loans, Fire and Accident Insurance, Fidelity Bonds.

## Summer Days

will come again and you will need a wheel. Let us show you our different lines.

## Phoenix Cycle Co.

22 West Adams Street. Phone Red 524.

## \$ MONEY to LOAN

Large fund of eastern capital ready for investment at lowest prevailing rates and terms. Home-seekers and investors are invited to call and investigate before purchasing elsewhere.

## DWIGHT B. HEARD

Center and Adams Street.

## NEW CLASSES

Are now being formed each week in both Day and Night Schools. Students may enter at any time. Day School all summer. No vacations. Positions guaranteed.

## The LAMSON Business College

## SUITABLE GIFTS FOR WEDDINGS AND BIRTHDAYS

Inexpensive articles for prizes. Souvenirs of Arizona in Silver and Copper

GEO. H. COOK, Jeweler,

134 W. Washington Street. PHOENIX, ARIZONA.